

**BY THE MIDNIGHT SOUTHERN MAIL.**

**Engines for Cardenas—Firemen's Riots—Leco-  
Feco State Convention, &c.**

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 21.

Spring goes from us in another rain storm, this being the twenty-fourth rainy day we have had during May.

There has been no fire in the city since the 10th of May.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will be opened to  
Huntingdon on the 10th of June.

We had another fireman's outrage last night in Moyamensing. A band of rioters, armed, went to the Moyamensing Hose Company's house, forced the doors, took the carriage out, and carrying it a distance broke it up and burned it with the hose with wood stolen from the brick yard. The watchmen, in attempting to interfere, were threatened with death and compelled to retire. Several arrests were made this morning of suspected rioters.

There have been 41,179 tons of coal brought

The news from the Democratic Convention at Williamsport indicates the probable nomination of Mr. Hubley for Canal Commissioner—half the scattering votes having gone over to him on the 24th ballot, which stood, Hubley 29; Strickland 34; Van Zant 27; and 15 scattering. The nomination of Hubley will be an Anti-Buchanan triumph.

The retail dry good stores have resolved to close at 7 P.M. for the Summer season, after next Monday.

The wife of Prof. Espy, died at Harrisburg this morning.

Owing to the wet and disagreeable weather to-day, the market has been very quiet. FLOUR continues in light demand for export, and only a few hundred bushels standard trade, and \$1.25 per bushel, as usual. It is freely offered in the city at 100 cents per bushel, and the price of yesterday's quotations. Nothing doing for RYE, CORN and CORN MEAL; holders ask \$3. But the WHEAT offered; sales of fall and prime at \$1.25 1/2 and 1/2, and winter at \$1.10 per bushel. RYE—No sales. CORN in demand for the family trade. Some small quantities of prime and extra advance. Sales of 2,000-25,000 bushels, which is a fair quantity. OATS at six per bushel. The demand for WHEAT


SALES OF STOCKS—*First Board*—\$1,000 Allegheny C  
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 95; 1,000 Reading RR, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 250 do, 24; \$1,000 Concio

RR 66, 70 1/2; Camden and Ambly RR, 14 1/2; 8 Norrisville  
RR, 100; 100 Girard Bank, 1 1/2  
Nedrow Bank—100 Girard Bank, 1 1/2; \$1,000 Cincinnati  
W. B. 65, 66, 69; \$700 Lehigh Mount. 65, 13; 1300  
Kentucky, 10; 10 Mercantile Bank, 2 1/2; \$200 State 9  
25; \$1,000 Allegheny Co. 65, 95; \$200 Texas Register  
Note, 29; \$1,000 do. 30; 12 Life and Annuity, 103; 1  
Washington Canal, 14; 300 Montgomery RR, 94; 2 Penna.  
Bank, 17 1/2.

**PENALTY FOR DESERTION**—The punishment for desertion was inflicted at Newport (Ky) Barracks, on Monday last, upon five soldiers for desertion: The sentence passed by the Court Martial, daily assembled, was, 1st—No pay, in consequence of putting the Government to great expense and re-

The fellows went off, waving their hats, as if they had been honorably rewarded, instead of being dishonorably punished.

Jail, and confined in a dungeon with a furious madman. He begged to be placed in some other cell, but was refused. The poor fellow became so frightened that he lost his wits, and soon after being released committed suicide.

 Capt. Aaron Allen died at his residence in Jefferson County, Ohio, on the 18th inst. He was one of the very first settlers of that county, and during the war of 1812 he commanded a company of volunteers, and rendered important service to the army under Gen. Harrison, in the North-western Territory.

**Marriage and Divorce—No. 7.**  
*To the Editor of the Tribune:*  
 I have as little doubt of your conscious honesty in controversy as I have of my own. But you have a decided talent for misapprehension, as I shall proceed to show you.  
 1. You charge me in your last comment with "having in effect argued that the penal laws against adultery ought to be abolished, because

This is a palpable caricature. What I *did* "in

elect argues that, since inasmuch as adultery is a violation of a certain legal property claimed by A. in the person of B. and *vice versa*, irrespective of the mutual affection of the parties, so consequently the only sure way of curing adultery is to abolish the legal possession of which it is a violation. Of course, so long as our laws authorize this kind of property, so long as they give A. and B. an exclusive claim upon each other's person, without any regard to the state of their affections, they must

be enforced by every proper sanction. No man living, I presume, would make a different judgment. But this topic was not directly before us. I was talking, not of the delights of punishing crime, but of the much higher delights of curing or abolishing it; and I said that the only effectual way of doing so was, not by enacting penal statutes against the criminal, which have no other operation than to drive him to concealed practices, and so superinduce vice upon crime, but by altogether re-

forming those institutions which, upon sufficient experience, have been found practically to engender or promote it. Call you this arguing for the abolition of the punishment due to crime, because men see fit to commit it? It strikes me rather as an argument for the abolition of crime itself. What say you, to the second thought?

"Aye, and find it hard to believe that I can admit 'the distinction of good and evil in human acts, and the necessity of punishing evil doers.' Why? Because I acquit the human passions of all delinquency. But, surely, you can admit the notion of

Friendship is your soul to be a very holy passion, and at the same time admit that if you should gratify your specific friendship for C. D. by any act of injustice to E. F. your action would be evil. Furthermore, you can admit that if you should persevere in this evil action, Society would be bound, by the manifest exigencies of its own existence, to restrain or punish you. Now this is precisely my case. I perceive that although the passions are intrinsically pure yet our present social imperfection compels them to a vicious actual development. But at the same time I perceive that, inasmuch as

justice to the passions, inasmuch as it intends one day to afford them a perfect development, a development commensurate with their essential infinitude, so it is bound by the interests of its own destiny to protest against and in every possible way restrain their present imperfect manifestation. This action of Society is an assertion in negative form of the essential harmony of the passions. When it punishes you, for example, for gratifying your friendship for C. D. at the expense of E. F. it tacitly asserts the proper purity or infinitude of that passion, and denies that its present mani-

tion in one direction will ever involve injustice in any other. If, on the other hand, it allowed you impunity in this course of conduct, then it would virtually affirm the essential finiteness of the passions and declare their normal operation in one direction impossible without injustice in some other. You perceive, then, how thoroughly my view of the proper freedom of the Passions consists with the restraint and repression of their disorderly exhibition in an immature state of Society.

3. You say that "if the burdens and evils devolved on Society by the crime of a man, are

prove Society in some degree culpable in the case, then the same logic proves the murderer himself especially guilty, because on him devolves an especial measure of punishment." You here overlook, however, a very momentous distinction which is that the murderer's punishment is *imposed*,